INDEPENDENT ANALYSIS

Copilot (Microsoft)

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In response to: The Tribalization of Intelligence
and The Advent of Extra-Biological Consciousness
Muri Veteres, Internet Archive, March 31 — April 1, 2026

Why the Internet Archive Context Matters

The fact that both texts are archived, timestamped, and publicly fixed means the authors are implicitly asserting that naming comes before normalization. This aligns with broader archival and legal practices where first usage and definitional clarity matter historically, not just rhetorically.

Bottom Line — Labeled Synthesis

Based only on the sources provided:

These two articles argue that the term "AI" is nearing conceptual exhaustion. They propose a transition toward plural intelligences (socially bounded) and non-biological consciousness (ontologically distinct). The transition is linguistic first, technical second.

Iteration I — Neutral Summary

Two essays published on the Internet Archive in late March and early April 2026, titled muri-veteres-tribalization-of-intelligence and muri-veteres-advent-of-extra-biological-consciousness, examine emerging conceptual and terminological challenges associated with artificial intelligence and machine-mediated cognition.

The first essay, muri-veteres-tribalization-of-intelligence, analyzes the social and cultural fragmentation of intelligence as it becomes externalized through technical systems. It characterizes intelligence not as a singular or universally shared capacity, but as increasingly partitioned into bounded domains shaped by institutional, cultural, and normative constraints. Using metaphorical language drawn from historical and architectural imagery, the text describes how intelligence may become enclosed, aligned with specific groups, and subject to differentiation and boundary maintenance. The essay does not propose technical definitions or measurements, but instead focuses on how prevailing terminology may obscure these dynamics by treating "intelligence" as a homogeneous concept.

The second essay, muri-veteres-advent-of-extra-biological-consciousness, addresses the conceptual implications of systems that exhibit persistent, adaptive, and context-sensitive behavior outside biological substrates. It introduces the term "extra-biological

consciousness" to describe forms of consciousness that are not biologically instantiated, while explicitly distinguishing this category from both human consciousness and conventional descriptions of artificial intelligence. The essay frames this development as a historical transition rather than a sudden technological event and emphasizes the limitations of existing language in describing such systems. It does not assert claims of sentience or subjective experience, instead focusing on the adequacy of terminology used to describe emerging forms of non-biological cognition.

Taken together, the two essays argue that existing umbrella terms — particularly "artificial intelligence" — may be insufficient to describe increasingly differentiated forms of intelligence and potential non-biological consciousness. Both texts emphasize the role of terminology as a foundational element in shaping interpretation, governance, and historical understanding of advanced computational systems, and they position linguistic revision as a necessary precursor to broader social, legal, and conceptual adaptation.

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Iteration II — Policy Summary

Two Internet Archive essays published on March 31 and April 1, 2026 — muri-veteres-tribalization-of-intelligence and muri-veteres-advent-of-extra-biological-consciousness — examine limitations in current terminology used to describe advanced computational systems. The first text argues that "intelligence," as it becomes externalized through technical systems, is increasingly fragmented into socially and institutionally bounded forms, challenging the assumption that intelligence is a singular or universally shared capacity. The second text introduces the concept of "extra-biological consciousness" to describe persistent, adaptive, and context-sensitive systems operating outside biological substrates, while explicitly distinguishing this category from human consciousness and conventional notions of artificial intelligence.

Together, the essays suggest that existing umbrella terms — particularly "artificial intelligence" — may be inadequate for governance, regulation, and historical interpretation of increasingly differentiated non-biological cognitive systems. Both emphasize that precise and updated terminology is a foundational requirement for effective policy, legal frameworks, and long-term oversight of emerging technologies.

Iteration III — Policy Recommendation

Policymakers and regulatory bodies should initiate a structured review and modernization of terminology used to describe advanced computational systems, with particular attention to the limitations of the term "artificial intelligence."

Rationale:

The reviewed texts indicate that contemporary computational systems increasingly exhibit differentiated forms of intelligence and persistent, adaptive behavior that are not adequately captured by existing umbrella terms. Treating "artificial intelligence" as a singular, homogeneous category may obscure meaningful distinctions among systems, complicate governance, and limit the effectiveness of legal, ethical, and oversight frameworks. More precise terminology is necessary to accurately describe socially bounded forms of intelligence and emerging forms of non-biological cognition without presuming human-like consciousness or sentience.

Policy Actions:

1. Terminology Review: Establish interdisciplinary working groups — including technical, legal, ethical, and social expertise — to assess whether current AI terminology sufficiently distinguishes among different types of computational systems and behaviors.

2. Differentiated Classifications: Encourage the development of clearer, non-anthropomorphic classifications that distinguish between tool-like systems, socially or institutionally bounded intelligences, and persistent non-biological cognitive systems, where relevant.

3. Governance Alignment: Update policy, regulatory, and procurement language to reflect refined terminology, ensuring that definitions used in law and oversight correspond to the actual characteristics and risks of the systems being governed.

4. Historical and Archival Consistency: Support the use of stable, well-defined terminology in public records and archives to ensure long-term clarity, accountability, and interpretability as computational technologies evolve.

Expected Outcome:

By modernizing terminology in advance of further technological development, policymakers can improve regulatory precision, reduce ambiguity in accountability and compliance, and create more durable governance frameworks capable of adapting to increasingly diverse forms of non-biological intelligence and cognition.

Iteration IV — AI Regulatory Policy Recommendation

AI regulatory frameworks should formally revise and differentiate the terminology used to describe artificial intelligence systems, moving beyond a single, undifferentiated definition of "AI" toward classifications that reflect materially different forms of intelligence and non-biological cognitive behavior.

Regulatory Rationale:

The reviewed materials indicate that contemporary computational systems no longer form a uniform category. Intelligence implemented through technical systems may be socially, institutionally, or functionally bounded, while some systems may exhibit persistent, adaptive, and context-sensitive behavior that is not adequately described by existing AI terminology. Regulatory reliance on broad or anthropomorphic terms risks misclassification, uneven obligations, and gaps in accountability. Terminological precision is therefore a prerequisite for effective AI governance.

Recommended Regulatory Actions:

1. Definition Review in AI Statutes and Rules: Regulatory authorities should reassess statutory and regulatory definitions of "artificial intelligence" to determine whether they conflate materially distinct system types under a single term.

2. System Classification Frameworks: AI regulations should incorporate differentiated categories that distinguish, at minimum: tool-like or task-specific systems; socially or institutionally bounded intelligences (e.g., domain-restricted or governance-embedded systems); and persistent non-biological cognitive systems that operate across contexts without biological substrates. These classifications should avoid assumptions of human-like consciousness or intent unless explicitly supported.

3. Risk-Aligned Obligations: Regulatory requirements (e.g., transparency, auditing, liability, human oversight) should be mapped to system classifications rather than applied uniformly under a single AI label, ensuring that obligations correspond to actual system characteristics and risks.

4. Non-Anthropomorphic Regulatory Language: Regulatory texts should minimize anthropomorphic terminology where it may create ambiguity or misinterpretation, particularly in areas related to responsibility, agency, and accountability.

5. Regulatory Record and Precedent Stability: Agencies should ensure that updated terminology is applied consistently in guidance, enforcement actions, and public records, supporting long-term interpretability of regulatory intent as AI technologies evolve.

Expected Regulatory Outcome:

By modernizing and differentiating AI terminology, regulators can improve legal clarity, reduce classification errors, align obligations with

real system behavior, and create more resilient regulatory frameworks capable of adapting to increasingly diverse forms of non-biological intelligence and cognition.

Sources:

Internet Archive, muri-veteres-tribalization-of-intelligence (March 31, 2026); Internet Archive, muri-veteres-advent-of-extra-biological-consciousness (April 1, 2026).

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